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**Münsterberg, H.** *Psychotherapy*. Pp. 401. Price, \$2.00. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co., 1909.

The mind may be regarded from two points of view. It is a willing subject. This is the basis of literature, art, religion. But the mind is also an association of objective facts to be explained. This is the field of psychology. Psychotherapy has the same relation to psychology that engineering has to physics. Psychology knows no indescribable elements. Volitions, emotions, etc., are all complexes of sensations. Psychology is a definite science because mental facts are parallel to brain facts, and in this way they can be scientifically described. There is no purely mental disease. Psycho-physiology is the physician's point of view. There is nothing abnormal about suggestion. There is no action which has not its opposite. Full vividness belongs only to those sensations whose channels of motor discharge are open. Actions are inhibited when their motor channels are closed. This takes place when opposing channels are held open. Suggestion proper exists only when resistance has to be overcome. No one can be hypnotized against his own will. Any one may be provided he is willing to enter into this play of imagination. To hypnotize, except in the interest of health, is criminal. The subconscious is a disposition of the physiological centers. This definition suffices for normal life, and there is no reason to change it when dealing with the abnormal. This view makes no less of suggestion and hypnotism.

The statement that every mental process involves a brain process does away with appeals to psychotherapy as proving the subconscious or the triumph of the mind over the body. Psychotherapy has no contempt for drugs. It is not a question of morals or of philosophy but of experience. Religion as a sense of a larger will often inhibits disturbances and favors health where central inhibitions interfere with the normal functions of the organism. But for psychotherapy religion must fall in line with other mental processes whose relation to health must be determined by experience. Psychical symptoms are only a fraction of the disease. It is not the function of the clergy to understand disease, physical or mental. Religious emotions often upset the equilibrium of the nervous system. Psychology is the most immediate need of the medical curriculum. Hypnotism is not as injurious as morphine or Roentgen rays. But such diseases as hysteria are not intelligible without psychology. The physician must know psychology for emotions, etc., affect the blood supply as well as drugs.

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**Noyes, A. D.** *Forty Years of American Finance*. Pp. 418. Price, \$1.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1909.

In 1898 Mr. Noyes published his interesting and serviceable narrative of American financial history for the period 1865 to 1897. His new book is the older work rewritten with a continuation of the narrative down through the panic of 1907. Mr. Noyes notes in his preface that he has made no